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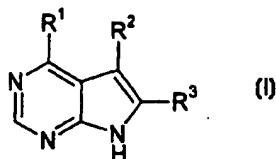
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(54) Title: PYRROLO[2,3-d]PYRIMIDINE COMPOUNDS



(57) Abstract

A compound of formula (I) wherein R¹, R² and R³ are as defined in the formula which are inhibitors of the enzyme protein tyrosine kinases such as Janus Kinase 3 and as such are useful therapy as immunosuppressive agents for organ transplants, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type 1 diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Leukemia and other autoimmune diseases.

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PYRROLO[2,3-d]PYRIMIDINE COMPOUNDSBackground of the Invention

The present invention relates to pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compounds which are inhibitors of protein tyrosine kinases, such as the enzyme Janus Kinase 3 (hereinafter also referred to as JAK3) and as such are useful therapy as immunosuppressive agents for organ 10 transplants, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Leukemia and other indications where immunosuppression would be desirable.

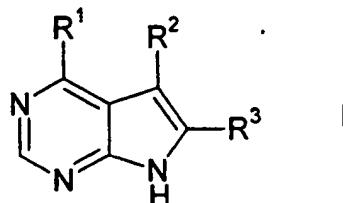
This invention also relates to a method of using such compounds in the treatment of 15 the above indications in mammals, especially humans, and the pharmaceutical compositions useful therefor.

JAK3 is a member of the Janus family of protein tyrosine kinases. Although the other members of this family are expressed by essentially all tissues, JAK3 expression is limited to hematopoietic cells. This is consistent with its essential role in signaling through the receptors 20 for IL-2, IL-4, IL-7, IL-9 and IL-15 by non-covalent association of JAK3 with the gamma chain common to these multichain receptors. XSCID patient populations have been identified with severely reduced levels of JAK3 protein or with genetic defects to the common gamma chain, suggesting that immunosuppression should result from blocking signaling through the JAK3 pathway. Animal studies have suggested that JAK3 not only plays a critical role in B and T 25 lymphocyte maturation, but that JAK3 is constitutively required to maintain T cell function. Modulation of immune activity through this novel mechanism can prove useful in the treatment of T cell proliferative disorders such as transplant rejection and autoimmune diseases.

Summary of the Invention

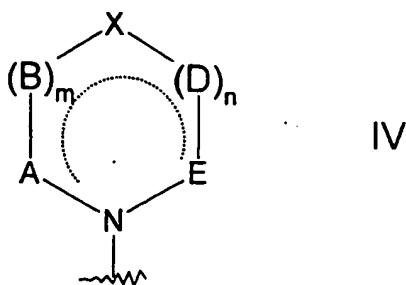
The present invention relates to a compound of the formula

30



or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; wherein

R¹ is a group of the formula



5

wherein the dashed line represents optional double bonds;

m is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X, B and D are each independently oxygen, S(O)_d wherein d is 0, 1 or 2, NR⁶ or 10 CR⁷R⁸;

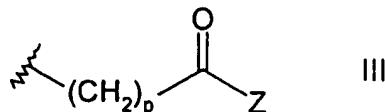
A and E are each CR⁷R⁸; and

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl (difluoromethylene), (C₁-C₃)alkyl(difluoromethylene)(C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)acyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino(C₁-C₆)acyl, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino(C₁-C₆)acyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, 15 (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, hydroxy(C₂-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)acyloxy(C₂-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₂-C₆)alkyl, piperazinyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)acylamino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl(C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylthio(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)arylthio(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfinyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)arylsulfinyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfonyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)arylsulfonyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, amino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, R¹³CO(C₁-C₆)alkyl, wherein R¹³ is 20 R²⁰O or R²⁰R²¹N wherein R²⁰ and R²¹ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl or (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl; or R¹⁴(C₂-C₆)alkyl wherein R¹⁴ is (C₁-C₆)acylpiperazino, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(piperazino, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl(piperazino, (C₁-C₆)alkylpiperazino, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₁-C₆)alkylpiperazino, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl(C₁-C₆)alkylpiperazino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperidino, pyrrolidino, piperidyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylpiperidyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(piperidyl, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl(piperidyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₁-C₆)alkylpiperidyl, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl(C₁-C₆)alkylpiperidyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxyacyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylaminoacyl, 25 ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂aminoacyl or (C₁-C₆)acylpiperidyl;

R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, amino, hydroxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)amino, (C₁-C₆)acylamino, (C₁-C₆)acyl(C₁-C₆)alkylamino, carboxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxyacyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylaminoacyl, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂aminoacyl, aminoacyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl.

5 (C_6) alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkyl (difluoromethylene), (C_1-C_3) alkyl(difluoromethylene) (C_1-C_3) alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_6-C_{10}) aryl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, hydroxy (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_1-C_6) acyloxy (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkoxy (C_1-C_6) alkyl, piperazinyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_1-C_6) acylamino (C_1-C_6) alkyl, piperidyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkoxy (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl (C_1-C_6) alkoxy (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylthio (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) arylthio (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylsulfinyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylsulfonyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, amino (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylamino (C_1-C_6) alkyl, $((C_1-C_6)$ alkyl $)_2$ amino (C_1-C_6) alkyl, $R^{13}CO(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl or $R^{13}CO(C_3-C_{10})$ cycloalkyl wherein R^{13} is $R^{20}O$ or $R^{20}R^{21}N$ wherein R^{20} and R^{21} are each independently

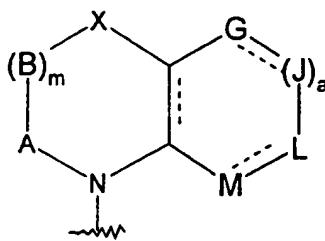
10 selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl or (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl; R^{14} , $R^{14}(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl or $R^{14}(C_3-C_{10})$ cycloalkyl wherein R^{14} is (C_1-C_6) acylpiperazino, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperazino, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperazino, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperazino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperidino, pyrrolidino, piperidyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl or (C_1-C_6) acylpiperidyl; or a group of the formula



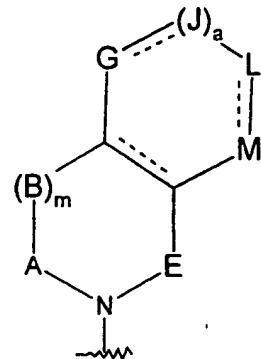
wherein p is 0, 1, 2 or 3; and

25 Z is hydroxy, (C_1-C_6) alkoxy or NR^1R^2 wherein R^1 and R^2 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, piperidyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_1-C_6) acylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_6-C_{10}) aryl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, $R^5(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkyl $(CHR^5)(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl wherein R^5 is hydroxy, (C_1-C_6) acyloxy, (C_1-C_6) alkoxy, piperazino, (C_1-C_6) acylamino, (C_1-C_6) alkylthio, (C_6-C_{10}) arylthio, (C_1-C_6) alkylsulfinyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkylsulfinyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylsulfoxyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkylsulfoxyl, amino, (C_1-C_6) alkylamino, $((C_1-C_6)$ alkyl $)_2$ amino, (C_1-C_6) acylpiperazino, (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperazino, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperazino, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperazino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperidino or pyrrolidino; $R^6(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkyl $(CHR^6)(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl wherein R^6 is piperidyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl or (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl;

5 or when n is at least 1, D and E, or D and X, are each CR^7R^8 , the adjacent R^7 groups may be taken together, with the carbons to which they are attached, to form groups of the formulas



V



VI

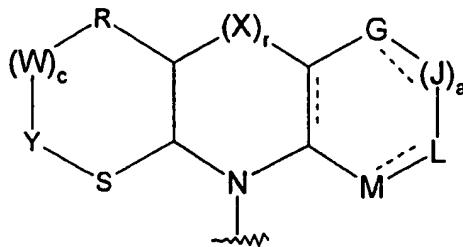
wherein the dashed lines represent optional double bonds;

10 a is 0, 1 or 2;

m, A, B and X are as defined above; and

G, J, L and M are each independently oxygen, $S(O)_d$ wherein d is 0, 1 or 2, NR^6 or CR^7R^8 wherein R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are as defined above;

or when n is 1, D and E are each CR^7R^8 and m is 1, A and B are each CR^7R^8 , the respective adjacent R^7 groups may be taken together, with the carbons to which they are attached, to form a group of the formula



XIII

wherein the dashed bond represent optional double bonds;

a, G, J, L and M are as define above;

20 r is 0 or 1;

c is 0, 1 or 2; and

R, W, Y and S are each independently oxygen, $S(O)_d$ wherein d is 0, 1 or 2, NR^6 or CR^7R^8 wherein R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are as defined above;

25 R^2 and R^3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, amino, halo, hydroxy, nitro, carboxy, (C_2-C_6) alkenyl, (C_2-C_6) alkynyl, trifluoromethyl,

5 trifluoromethoxy, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy wherein the alkyl or alkoxy groups are optionally substituted by one to three groups selected from halo, hydroxy, carboxy, amino (C₁-C₆)alkylthio, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl, (C₂-C₆)heterocycloalkyl, (C₃-C₉)cycloalkyl or (C₆-C₁₀)aryl; or R² and R³ are each independently (C₃-C₁₀)cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₁₀)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino, (C₆-C₁₀)arylamino, (C₁-C₆)alkylthio, (C₆-C₁₀)arylthio, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfinyl, (C₆-C₁₀)arylsulfinyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfonyl, (C₆-C₁₀)arylsulfonyl, (C₁-C₆)acyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy-CO-NH-, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino-CO-, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl, (C₂-C₆)heterocycloalkyl or (C₆-C₁₀)aryl wherein the heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl and aryl groups are optionally substituted by one to three halo, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl-CO-NH-, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy-CO-NH-, (C₁-C₆)alkyl-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, carboxy(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, benzyloxycarbonyl(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, amino, amino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonylamino, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonylamino, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, hydroxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy-CO-NH-, (C₁-C₆)alkyl-CO-NH-, cyano, (C₅-C₉)heterocycloalkyl, amino-CO-NH-, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino-CO-NH-, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino-CO-NH-, (C₆-C₁₀)arylamino-CO-NH-, (C₅-C₉)heteroarylamino-CO-NH-, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)arylamino-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₅-C₉)heteroarylamino-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfonylamino, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfonylamino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)arylsulfonyl, (C₆-C₁₀)arylsulfonylamino, (C₆-C₁₀)arylsulfonylamino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfonylamino, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfonylamino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl or (C₂-C₆)heterocycloalkyl;

with the proviso that when A, B or X, in formulas V or VI, is defined as NR⁶ or CR⁷R⁸,
30 R² and/or R³ must be halo;

with the proviso that when R² and R³ are each independently hydrogen or (C₁-C₆)alkyl, R¹ cannot be unsubstituted piperidinyl;

with the proviso that when R² and R³ are each hydrogen, R¹ cannot be unsubstituted morpholinyl or pyrrolidinyl;

35 with the proviso that when R² and R³ are each hydrogen, R¹ cannot be piperazinyl;
and

with the proviso that the groups of formulas IV, V, VI or XIII do not contain two or more oxygens, sulfurs or combinations thereof in adjacent positions.

The present invention also relates to the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts
40 of compounds of the formula I. The acids which are used to prepare the pharmaceutically

5 acceptable acid addition salts of the aforementioned base compounds of this invention are those which form non-toxic acid addition salts, *i.e.*, salts containing pharmacologically acceptable anions, such as the hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, nitrate, sulfate, bisulfate, phosphate, acid phosphate, acetate, lactate, citrate, acid citrate, tartrate, bitartrate, succinate, maleate, fumarate, gluconate, saccharate, benzoate, methanesulfonate, ethanesulfonate, 10 benzenesulfonate, p-toluenesulfonate and pamoate [*i.e.*, 1,1'-methylene-bis-(2-hydroxy-3-naphthoate)]salts.

The invention also relates to base addition salts of formula I. The chemical bases that may be used as reagents to prepare pharmaceutically acceptable base salts of those compounds of formula I that are acidic in nature are those that form non-toxic base salts with 15 such compounds. Such non-toxic base salts include, but are not limited to those derived from such pharmacologically acceptable cations such as alkali metal cations (*e.g.*, potassium and sodium) and alkaline earth metal cations (*e.g.*, calcium and magnesium), ammonium or water-soluble amine addition salts such as N-methylglucamine-(meglumine), and the lower alkanolammonium and other base salts of pharmaceutically acceptable organic amines.

20 The term "alkyl", as used herein, unless otherwise indicated, includes saturated monovalent hydrocarbon radicals having straight, branched or cyclic moieties or combinations thereof.

The term "alkoxy", as used herein, includes O-alkyl groups wherein "alkyl" is defined above.

25 The term "halo", as used herein, unless otherwise indicated, includes fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo.

The compounds of this invention may contain double bonds. When such bonds are present, the compounds of the invention exist as cis and trans configurations and as mixtures thereof.

30 Unless otherwise indicated, the alkyl and alkenyl groups referred to herein, as well as the alkyl moieties of other groups referred to herein (*e.g.*, alkoxy), may be linear or branched, and they may also be cyclic (*e.g.*, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl) or be linear or branched and contain cyclic moieties. Unless otherwise indicated, halogen includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

35 (C_3-C_{10}) Cycloalkyl when used herein refers to cycloalkyl groups containing zero to two levels of unsaturation such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, 1,3-cyclohexadiene, cycloheptyl, cycloheptenyl, bicyclo[3.2.1]octane, norbornanyl etc..

40 (C_2-C_9) Heterocycloalkyl when used herein refers to pyrrolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, dihydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranly, pyranyl, thiopyranyl, aziridinyl, oxiranyl, methylenedioxyl,

5 chromenyl, isoxazolidinyl, 1,3-oxazolidin-3-yl, isothiazolidinyl, 1,3-thiazolidin-3-yl, 1,2-pyrazolidin-2-yl, 1,3-pyrazolidin-1-yl, piperidinyl, thiomorpholinyl, 1,2-tetrahydrothiazin-2-yl, 1,3-tetrahydrothiazin-3-yl, tetrahydrothiadiazinyl, morpholinyl, 1,2-tetrahydrodiazin-2-yl, 1,3-tetrahydrodiazin-1-yl, tetrahydroazepinyl, piperazinyl, chromanyl, etc. One of ordinary skill in the art will understand that the connection of said (C₂-C₉)heterocycloalkyl rings is through a carbon or a sp³ hybridized nitrogen heteroatom.

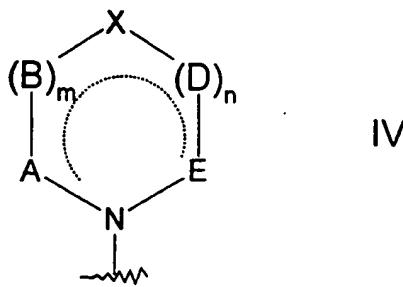
10 (C₂-C₉)Heteraryl when used herein refers to furyl, thienyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, isothiazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrrolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, imidazolyl, 1,3,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, 1,2,4-triazinyl, 1,2,3-triazinyl, 1,3,5-triazinyl, pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, purinyl, 6,7-dihydro-5H-[1]pyrindinyl, benzo[b]thiophenyl, 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydro-quinolin-3-yl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, thianaphthenyl, isothianaphthenyl, benzofuranyl, isobenzofuranyl, isoindolyl, indolyl, indolizinyl, indazolyl, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinazolinyl, benzoxazinyl; etc. One of ordinary skill in the art will understand that the connection of said (C₂-C₉)heterocycloalkyl rings is through a carbon atom or a sp³ hybridized nitrogen heteroatom.

15 (C₆-C₁₀)aryl when used herein refers to phenyl or naphthyl.

20 Compounds of formula (I) may be administered in a pharmaceutically acceptable form either alone or in combination with one or more additional agents which modulate a mammalian immune system or with antiinflammatory agents. These agents may include but are not limited to cyclosporin A (e.g. Sandimmune[®] or Neoral[®]), rapamycin, FK-506 (tacrolimus), leflunomide, deoxyspergualin, mycophenolate (e.g. Cellcept[®]), azathioprine (e.g. Imuran[®]), daclizumab (e.g. Zenapax[®]), OKT3 (e.g. Orthoclone[®]), AtGam, aspirin, acetaminophen, ibuprofen, naproxen, piroxicam, and antiinflammatory steroids (e.g. prednisolone or dexamethasone). These agents may be administered as part of the same or separate dosage forms, via the same or different routes of administration, and on the same or different administration schedules according to standard pharmaceutical practice.

25 The compounds of this invention include all configurational isomers (e.g., cis and trans isomers) and all optical isomers of compounds of the formula I (e.g., enantiomers and diastereomers), as well as racemic, diastereomeric and other mixtures of such isomers. This invention also includes all rotamers of compounds of formula I as well as scleamic mixtures.

30 Preferred compounds of formula I include those wherein R¹ is a group of the formula



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wherein the dashed line represents optional double bonds;

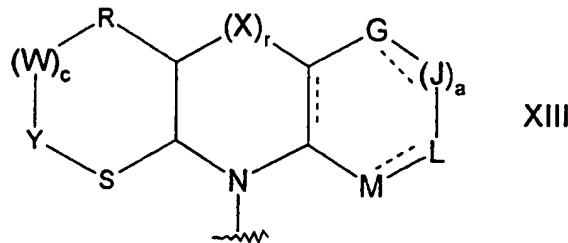
m is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

10 X, B and D are each independently oxygen, S(O)_d wherein d is 0, 1 or 2, NR⁶ or CR⁷R⁸;

A and E are each independently CR⁷R⁸ or NR⁶;

or when n is 1, D and E are each CR⁷R⁸ and m is 1, A and B are each CR⁷R⁸, the respective adjacent R⁷ groups may be taken together, with the carbons to which they are attached, to form a group of the formula



wherein the dashed bond represent optional double bonds;

a, G, J, L and M are as define above;

r is 0 or 1;

20 c is 0, 1 or 2; and

R, W, Y and S are each independently oxygen, S(O)_d wherein d is 0, 1 or 2, NR⁶ or CR⁷R⁸ wherein R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ are as defined above.

Other preferred compounds of formula I include those wherein R² and R³ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₁₀)cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₁₀)cycloalkoxy, (C₂-C₉)heterocycloalkyl, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl or (C₆-C₁₀)aryl.

Specific preferred compounds of formula I include the following:

5-Fluoro-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;

4-Piperidin-1-yl-5-trifluoromethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;

5 2-{3-Ethyl-4-[methyl-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amino]-cyclopentyl}-propan-2-ol;
2-{3-Ethyl-4-[(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amino]-cyclopentyl}-
propan-2-ol;
N,N-Dimethyl-N'-[3-(4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-benzyl]-ethane-
1,2-diamine;

10 2-{1-(5-m-Tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-yl}-ethanol;
5-(3-Isopropyl-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
5-(3-Methyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
5-(1-Methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
5-(2-Methyl-pyridin-4-yl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;

15 5-Chloro-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
5-Chloro-4-(octahydro-indol-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
5-Ethynyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
4-Piperidin-1-yl-5-m-tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine; and
4-(3,3-Dimethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine.

20 The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for (a) treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Leukemia, and other autoimmune diseases or (b) the inhibition of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising an amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, effective in such disorders or conditions and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25 The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for (a) treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Leukemia, and other autoimmune diseases or (b) the inhibition of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising an amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, effective in such disorders or conditions and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30 The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for (a) treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Leukemia, and other autoimmune diseases or (b) the inhibition of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising an amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with T-cell immunosuppressant or antiinflammatory agents, effective in such disorders or conditions and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

35 The present invention also relates to a method for the inhibition of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5 The present invention also relates to a method for treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Leukemia, and other autoimmune diseases in a mammal, including a human,

10 comprising administering to said mammal an amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, effective in treating such a condition.

The present invention also relates to a method for the inhibition of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with T-cell immunosuppressant or antiinflammatory agents.

The present invention also relates to a method for treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Leukemia, and other autoimmune diseases in a mammal, including a human,

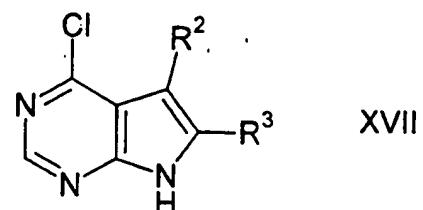
20 comprising administering to said mammal an amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with T-cell immunosuppressant or antiinflammatory agents, effective in treating such a condition.

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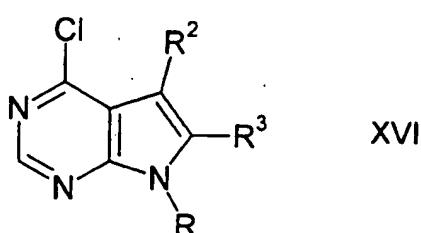
Detailed Description of the Invention

The following reaction Schemes illustrate the preparation of the compounds of the present invention. Unless otherwise indicated R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^9 in the reaction Schemes and the discussion that follow are defined as above.

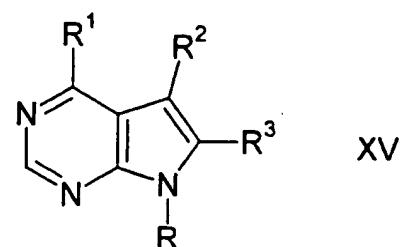
SCHEME 1



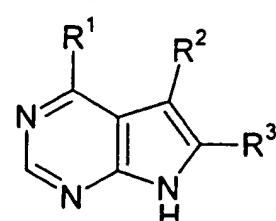
XVII



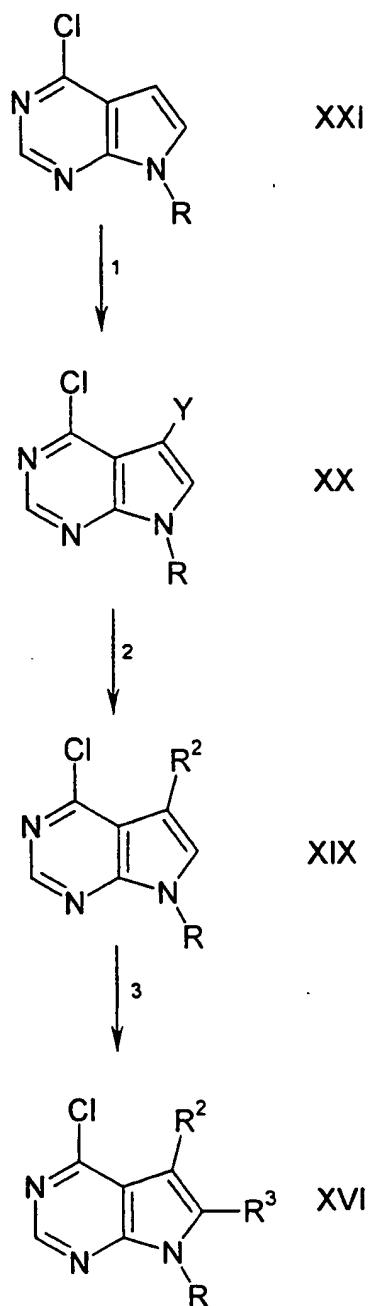
XVI



XV

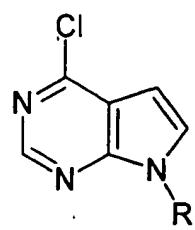


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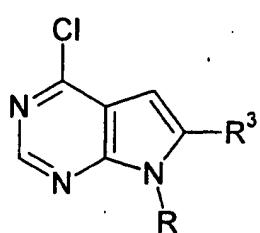
SCHEME 2

5

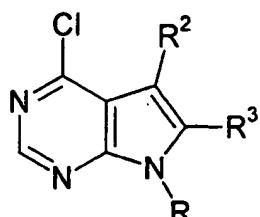
SCHEME 3



XXI



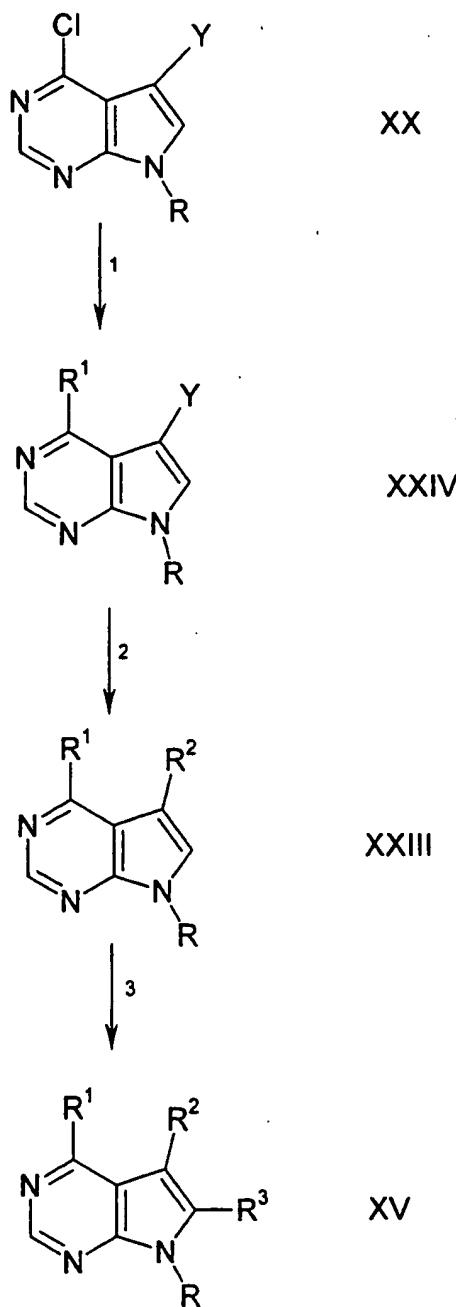
XXII



XVI

5

SCHEME 4



5 In reaction 1 of Scheme 1, the 4-chloropyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula XVII is converted to the corresponding compound of formula XVI, wherein R is benzenesulfonyl or benzyl, by treating XVII with benzenesulfonyl chloride, benzylchloride or benzylbromide in the presence of a base, such as sodium hydride or potassium carbonate, and a polar aprotic solvent, such as dimethylformamide or tetrahydrofuran. The reaction
10 mixture is stirred at a temperature between about 0°C to about 70°C, preferably about 30°C, for a time period between about 1 hour to about 3 hours, preferably about 2 hours.

In reaction 2 of Scheme 1, the 4-chloropyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula XVI is converted to the corresponding 4-aminopyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula XV by coupling XVI with a compound of the formula R'H. The reaction is carried out in an
15 alcohol solvent, such as tert-butanol, methanol or ethanol, or other high boiling organic solvents, such as dimethylformamide, 1,4-dioxane or 1,2-dichloroethane, at a temperature between about 60°C to about 120°C, preferably about 80°C. Typical reaction times are between about 2 hours to about 48 hours, preferably about 16 hours.

In reaction 3 of Scheme 1, removal of the protecting group from the compound of
20 formula XV, wherein R is benzenesulfonyl, to give the corresponding compound of formula I, is carried out by treating XV with an alkali base, such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, in an alcohol solvent, such as methanol or ethanol, or mixed solvents, such as alcohol/tetrahydrofuran or alcohol/water. The reaction is carried out at room temperature for a time period between about 15 minutes to about 1 hour, preferably 30 minutes. Removal of the
25 protecting group from the compound of formula XV, wherein R is benzyl, is conducted by treating XV with sodium in ammonia at a temperature of about -78°C for a time period between about 15 minutes to about 1 hour.

In reaction 1 of Scheme 2, the 4-chloropyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula XXI, wherein R is hydrogen or benzenesulfonate, is converted to the 4-chloro-5-halopyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula XX, wherein Y is chloro, bromo or iodo, by reacting XXI with N-chlorosuccinimide, N-bromosuccinimide or N-iodosuccinimide. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux, in chloroform, for a time period between about 1 hour to about 3 hours, preferably about 1 hour. Alternatively, in reaction 1 of Scheme 2, the 4-chloropyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine of formula XXI, wherein R is hydrogen, is converted to the
35 corresponding 4-chloro-5-nitropyrrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine of formula XX, wherein Y is nitro, by reacting XXI with nitric acid in sulfuric acid at a temperature between about -10°C to about 10°C, preferably about 0°C, for a time period between about 5 minutes to about 15 minutes, preferably about 10 minutes. The compound of formula XXI, wherein Y is nitro, is converted to the corresponding 4-chloro-5-aminopyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine of the formula XX, wherein Y is

5 amino, by reacting **XXI** under a variety of conditions known to one skilled in the art such as palladium hydrogenolysis or tin(IV)chloride and hydrochloric acid.

In reaction 2 of Scheme 2, the 4-chloro-5-halopyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XX**, wherein R is hydrogen, is converted to the corresponding compound of formula **XIX**, wherein R² is (C₁-C₆)alkyl or benzyl, by treating **XX** with N-butyllithium, at a temperature of about -78°C, and reacting the dianion intermediate so formed with an alkylhalide or benzylhalide at a temperature between about -78°C to room temperature, preferably room temperature. Alternatively, the dianion so formed is reacted with molecular oxygen to form the corresponding 4-chloro-5-hydroxypyrrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XIX**, wherein R² is hydroxy. The compound of formula **XX**, wherein Y is bromine or iodine and R is benzenesulfonate, is converted to the compound of formula **XIX**, wherein R² is (C₆-C₁₂)aryl or vinyl, by treating **XX** with N-butyllithium, at a temperature of about -78°C, followed by the addition of zinc chloride, at a temperature of about -78°C. The corresponding organo zinc intermediate so formed is then reacted with aryl iodide or vinyl iodide in the presence of a catalytic quantity of palladium. The reaction mixture is stirred at a temperature between about 20 50°C to about 80°C, preferably about 70°C, for a time period between about 1 hour to about 3 hours, preferably about 1 hour.

In reaction 3 of Scheme 2, the compound of formula **XIX** is converted to the corresponding compound of formula **XVI** by treating **XIX** with N-butyllithium, lithium diisopropylamine or sodium hydride, at a temperature of about -78°C, in the presence of a polar aprotic solvent, such as tetrahydrofuran. The anionic intermediate so formed is further reacted with (a) alkylhalide or benzylhalide, at a temperature between about -78°C to room temperature, preferably -78 °C, when R³ is alkyl or benzyl; (b) an aldehyde or ketone, at a temperature between about -78°C to room temperature, preferably -78°C, when R³ is alkoxy; and (c) zinc chloride, at a temperature between about -78°C to room temperature, preferably -78°C, and the corresponding organozinc intermediate so formed is then reacted with aryl iodide or vinyl iodide in the presence of a catalytic quantity of palladium. The resulting reaction mixture is stirred at a temperature between about 50°C to about 80°C, preferably about 70°C, for a time period between about 1 hour to about 3 hours, preferably about 1 hour. Alternatively, the anion so formed is reacted with molecular oxygen to form the corresponding 4-chloro-6-hydroxypyrrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XVI**, wherein R³ is hydroxy.

In reaction 1 of Scheme 3, the 4-chloropyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XXI** is converted to the corresponding compound of formula **XXII**, according to the procedure described above in reaction 3 of Scheme 2.

5 In reaction 2 of Scheme 3, the compound of formula XXII is converted to the corresponding compound of formula XVI, according to the procedures described above in reactions 1 and 2 of Scheme 3.

10 In reaction 1 of Scheme 4, the 4-chloropyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula XX is converted to the corresponding 4-aminopyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula XXIV, according to the procedure described above in reaction 2 of Scheme 1.

15 In reaction 2 of Scheme 4, the 4-amino-5-halopyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula XXIV, wherein R is benzenesulfonate and Z is bromine or iodine, is converted to the corresponding compound of formula XXIII by reacting XXIV with (a) arylboronic acid, when R² is aryl, in an aprotic solvent, such tetrahydrofuran or dioxane, in the presence of a catalytic quantity of palladium (0) at a temperature between about 50°C to about 100°C, preferably about 70°C, for a time period between about 2 hours to about 48 hours, preferably about 12 hours; (b) alkynes, when R² is alkynyl, in the presence of a catalytic quantity of copper (I) iodide and palladium (0), and a polar solvent, such as dimethylformamide, at room temperature, for a time period between about 1 hour to about 5 hours, preferably about 3 hours; and (c) alkenes or styrenes, when R² is vinyl or styrenyl, in the presence of a catalytic quantity of palladium in dimethylformamide, dioxane or tetrahydrofuran, at a temperature between about 80°C to about 100°C, preferably about 100°C, for a time period between about 2 hours to about 48 hours, preferably about 48 hours.

20 In reaction 3 of Scheme 4, the compound of formula XXIII is converted to the corresponding compound of formula XV, according to the procedure described above in reaction 3 of Scheme 2.

25 The compounds of the present invention that are basic in nature are capable of forming a wide variety of different salts with various inorganic and organic acids. Although such salts must be pharmaceutically acceptable for administration to animals, it is often desirable in practice to initially isolate the compound of the present invention from the reaction mixture as a pharmaceutically unacceptable salt and then simply convert the latter back to the free base compound by treatment with an alkaline reagent and subsequently convert the latter free base to a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt. The acid addition salts of the base compounds of this invention are readily prepared by treating the base compound with a 30 substantially equivalent amount of the chosen mineral or organic acid in an aqueous solvent medium or in a suitable organic solvent, such as methanol or ethanol. Upon careful evaporation of the solvent, the desired solid salt is readily obtained. The desired acid salt can also be precipitated from a solution of the free base in an organic solvent by adding to the 35 solution an appropriate mineral or organic acid.

5 Those compounds of the present invention that are acidic in nature, are capable of forming base salts with various pharmacologically acceptable cations. Examples of such salts include the alkali metal or alkaline-earth metal salts and particularly, the sodium and potassium salts. These salts are all prepared by conventional techniques. The chemical bases which are used as reagents to prepare the pharmaceutically acceptable base salts of this invention are

10 those which form non-toxic base salts with the acidic compounds of the present invention. Such non-toxic base salts include those derived from such pharmacologically acceptable cations as sodium, potassium calcium and magnesium, etc. These salts can easily be prepared by treating the corresponding acidic compounds with an aqueous solution containing the desired pharmacologically acceptable cations, and then evaporating the resulting solution to dryness,

15 preferably under reduced pressure. Alternatively, they may also be prepared by mixing lower alkanolic solutions of the acidic compounds and the desired alkali metal alkoxide together, and then evaporating the resulting solution to dryness in the same manner as before. In either case, stoichiometric quantities of reagents are preferably employed in order to ensure completeness of reaction and maximum yields of the desired final product.

20 The compositions of the present invention may be formulated in a conventional manner using one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Thus, the active compounds of the invention may be formulated for oral, buccal, intranasal, parenteral (e.g., intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous) or rectal administration or in a form suitable for administration by inhalation or insufflation. The active compounds of the invention may also be formulated

25 for sustained delivery.

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions may take the form of, for example, tablets or capsules prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as binding agents (e.g., pregelatinized maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (e.g., lactose, microcrystalline cellulose or calcium phosphate); lubricants (e.g., magnesium stearate, talc or silica); disintegrants (e.g., potato starch or sodium starch glycolate); or wetting agents (e.g., sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be coated by methods well known in the art. Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of, for example, solutions, syrups or suspensions, or they may be presented as a dry product for constitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents (e.g., sorbitol syrup, methyl cellulose or hydrogenated edible fats); emulsifying agents (e.g., lecithin or acacia); non-aqueous vehicles (e.g., almond oil, oily esters or ethyl alcohol); and preservatives (e.g., methyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoates or sorbic acid).

5 For buccal administration, the composition may take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

The active compounds of the invention may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection, including using conventional catheterization techniques or infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form, e.g., in ampules or 10 in multi-dose containers, with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulating agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for reconstitution with a suitable vehicle, e.g., sterile pyrogen-free water, before use.

15 The active compounds of the invention may also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, e.g., containing conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter or other glycerides.

For intranasal administration or administration by inhalation, the active compounds of the invention are conveniently delivered in the form of a solution or suspension from a pump 20 spray container that is squeezed or pumped by the patient or as an aerosol spray presentation from a pressurized container or a nebulizer, with the use of a suitable propellant, e.g., dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurized aerosol, the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. The pressurized container or 25 nebulizer may contain a solution or suspension of the active compound. Capsules and cartridges (made, for example, from gelatin) for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of a compound of the invention and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

A proposed dose of the active compounds of the invention for oral, parenteral or 30 buccal administration to the average adult human for the treatment of the conditions referred to above (e.g., asthma) is 0.1 to 1000 mg of the active ingredient per unit dose which could be administered, for example, 1 to 4 times per day.

Aerosol formulations for treatment of the conditions referred to above (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis) in the average adult human are preferably arranged so that each metered 35 dose or "puff" of aerosol contains 20 μ g to 1000 μ g of the compound of the invention. The overall daily dose with an aerosol will be within the range 0.1 mg to 1000 mg. Administration may be several times daily, for example 2, 3, 4 or 8 times, giving for example, 1, 2 or 3 doses each time.

A compound of formula (I) administered in a pharmaceutically acceptable form either 40 alone or in combination with one or more additional agents which modulate a mammalian immune

5 system or with antiinflammatory agents, agents which may include but are not limited to cyclosporin A (e.g. Sandimmune[®] or Neoral[®]), rapamycin, FK-506 (tacrolimus), leflunomide, deoxyspergualin, mycophenolate (e.g. Cellcept[®]), azathioprine (e.g. Imuran[®]), daclizumab (e.g. Zenapax[®]), OKT3 (e.g. Orthocolone[®]), AtGam, aspirin, acetaminophen, ibuprofen, naproxen, piroxicam, and antiinflammatory steroids (e.g. prednisolone or dexamethasone); and such agents
10 may be administered as part of the same or separate dosage forms, via the same or different routes of administration, and on the same or different administration schedules according to standard pharmaceutical practice.

FK506 (Tacrolimus) is given orally at 0.10-0.15 mg/kg body weight, every 12 hours, within first 48 hours postoperative. Dose is monitored by serum Tacrolimus trough levels.

15 Cyclosporin A (Sandimmune oral or intravenous formulation, or Neoral[®], oral solution or capsules) is given orally at 5 mg/kg body weight, every 12 hours within 48 hours postoperative. Dose is monitored by blood Cyclosporin A trough levels.

20 The active agents can be formulated for sustained delivery according to methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Examples of such formulations can be found in United States Patents 3,538,214, 4,060,598, 4,173,626, 3,119,742, and 3,492,397.

The ability of the compounds of formula I or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts to inhibit Janus Kinase 3 and, consequently, demonstrate their effectiveness for treating disorders or conditions characterized by Janus Kinase 3 is shown by the following in vitro assay tests.

25 Biological Assay

JAK3 (JH1:GST) Enzymatic Assay

The JAK3 kinase assay utilizes a protein expressed in baculovirus-infected SF9 cells (a fusion protein of GST and the catalytic domain of human JAK3) purified by affinity chromatography on glutathione-Sepharose. The substrate for the reaction is poly-Glutamic acid-Tyrosine (PGT (4:1), Sigma catalog # P0275), coated onto Nunc Maxi Sorp plates at 100 µg/ml overnight at 37°C. The morning after coating, the plates are washed three times and JAK3 is added to the wells containing 100 µl of kinase buffer (50 mM HEPES, pH 7.3, 125 mM NaCl, 24 mM MgCl₂) + 0.2 µM ATP + 1 mM Na orthovanadate.) The reaction proceeds for 30 minutes at room temperature and the plates are washed three more times. The level of phosphorylated tyrosine in a given well is quantitated by standard ELISA assay utilizing an anti-phosphotyrosine antibody (ICN PY20, cat. #69-151-1).

DND 39/IL-4 Cellular Assay for JAK3 kinase Inhibitors

The DND 39/IL-4 assay is designed to find inhibitors of JAK3 kinase activity which would be prime candidates for immunosuppressive and/or allergy. The assay uses a B-cell line 40 called DND39 which has had the luciferase gene driven by the germ line IgE promoter stably

5 integrated into one of the chromosomes. When these cells are stimulated with IL-4, the kinase JAK3, which is associated with the IL-4 receptor, phosphorylates the signal transducer STAT6. STAT6 then binds to the germline IgE promoter and starts transcription of the luciferase gene. Luciferase is measured in a lysate of these cells using the Promega luciferase assay reagent system.

10 Note: DND39 cells are grown in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% heat inactivated FCS, 2 mM L-Glutamine, and 100 units/ml Pen./Strep. The cells are maintained from 1×10^5 to 1×10^6 cells/ml. Split to 1×10^5 on Friday, cells will be at about 1×10^6 on Monday. Then split 1:2 during the week keeping 200 ml in a flask as needed.

15 3×10^5 DND39 cells are plated in 100 μ l of RPMI 1640 supplemented with 1% heat inactivated FCS, 2 mM L-glutamine, and 100 units/ml Pen/Step in a 96 well Vee bottom plate (Nunc). Compounds are diluted serially 1:2 in DMSO starting at 4mM to 1.9 μ M. In a 96 well polypropylene plate, changing tips after each dilution. Then 5 μ l of each dilution are added to 500 μ l of RPMI/1% serum in a 96 tube rack. 125 μ L of the compound dilutions are added to the cells and incubated at 37°C, 5% CO₂ for one hour. After one hour, 25 μ l of 25 ng/ml IL-4
20 is added to the cells and mixed. Final concentration of IL-4 is 2.5 ng/ml and final concentration of compound is from 20 μ M to 156 nM. The cells are then incubated overnight 16-18 hours. The plate is then centrifuged at 2500-3000 RPM in a table top centrifuge for 5 minutes. The culture supernatant is carefully removed by aspiration with an 8 well maifold. 100 μ l of PBS with calcium and magnesium is added to the pelleted cells. The cells are
25 resuspended in the PBS and transferred to a Packard white OptiPlate. 100 μ l of Packard's LucLite reagent is added to the wells of the OptiPlate.

30 The following Examples illustrate the preparation of the compounds of the present invention but it is not limited to the details thereof. Melting points are uncorrected. NMR data are reported in parts per million (δ) and are referenced to the deuterium lock signal from the sample solvent (deuteriochloroform unless otherwise specified). Commercial reagents were utilized without further purification. THF refers to tetrahydrofuran. DMF refers to N,N-dimethylformamide. Low Resolution Mass Spectra (LRMS) were recorded on either a Hewlett Packard 5989®, utilizing chemical ionization (ammonium), or a Fisons (or Micro Mass) Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization (APCI) platform which uses a 50/50 mixture
35 of acetonitrile/water with 0.1% formic acid as the ionizing agent. Room or ambient temperature refers to 20-25°C.

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EXAMPLE 1Cyclohexyl-methyl-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amineMETHOD ACyclohexyl-methyl-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amine

A mixture of 200 mg (1.30 mmol) of 4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine (prepared by the method of Davoll, J. Am. Chem. Soc., (1960), 82, 131), the product from Method A (589 mg/5.21 mmol) and 3 mL of tert-butanol was stirred in a sealed tube at 100 °C for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was added to water, acidified to pH 1 with 1 N hydrochloric acid (aq), washed twice with diethylether (ether) and basified to pH 14 with 1 N sodium hydroxide (NaOH). The resulting precipitate was filtered and dried in vacuo to obtain 263 mg (88%) of the title compound, mp 177-180 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.11-1.22 (m, 1H), 1.43-1.63 (m, 4H), 1.73 (br d, 1H, J = 13.3 Hz), 1.83-1.90 (m, 4 H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 4.69 (br, 1H), 6.53 (d, 1H, J = 3.5 Hz), 7.03 (d, 1H, J = 3.5 Hz), 8.30 (s, 1H), 10.6 (br, 1H). LRMS: 231 (M+1).

The title compounds of Examples 2-51 were prepared by a method analogous to that described in Example 1.

EXAMPLE 29-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazoleEXAMPLE 34-(2,6-Dimethyl-morpholin-4-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

2,6-Dimethylmorpholine. LRMS: 233.3.

EXAMPLE 44-Morpholin-4-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

4-Morpholine. LRMS: 205.

EXAMPLE 54-(2,5-Dimethyl-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

2,5-Dimethylpyrrolidine. Melting Point: 227 - 229°C; LRMS: 216.3.

EXAMPLE 64-(4-Benzyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

4-Benzylpiperidine. Melting Point: 188 - 190°C; LRMS: 292.4.

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EXAMPLE 74-Phenyl-1-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-ol

4-Phenylpiperidin-4-ol. Melting Point: 201 - 202°C; LRMS: 294.4.

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EXAMPLE 81-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

Piperidin-4-yl-1,3-dihydrobenzoimidazole. Melting Point: 182 - 184°C; LRMS: 334.4.

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EXAMPLE 91-Phenyl-8-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one

1-Phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one. Melting Point: 232 - 234°C.

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EXAMPLE 104-(3-Methyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

3-Methylpiperidine. Melting Point: 176 - 178°C; LRMS: 217.1.

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EXAMPLE 114-(3,5-Dimethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

3,5-Dimethylpiperidine. Melting Point: 258 - 260°C; LRMS: 231.

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EXAMPLE 124-(2-Methyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

2-Methyl-piperidine. Melting Point: 144 - 146°C; LRMS: 217.1.

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EXAMPLE 134-(2-Ethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

2-Ethylpiperidine. Melting Point: 112 - 114°C; LRMS: 231.

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EXAMPLE 14[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-2-yl]-methanol

Piperidine-2-yl-methanol. Melting Point: 135 - 136°C; LRMS: 232.9.

EXAMPLE 151-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidine-3-carboxylic acid diethylamide

Piperidine-3-carboxylic acid diethylamide. LRMS: 302.1.

EXAMPLE 162-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-2-yl]-ethanol

Piperidin-2-yl-ethanol. Melting Point: 139 - 140°C.

EXAMPLE 174-Azocan-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

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Azapane. Melting Point: 225 - 226°C; LRMS: 231.3.

EXAMPLE 181-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidine-3-carboxylic acid amide

Piperidine-3-carboxylic acid amide. Melting Point: 283 - 285°C.

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EXAMPLE 19Dimethyl-[1-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl]-amine

Dimethylpyrrolidin-3-yl-amine. Melting Point: 210 - 212°C; LRMS: 232.2.

EXAMPLE 20N-Ethyl-N-[1-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl]-acetamide

10 N-Ethylpyrrolidin-3-yl-acetamide. Melting Point: 197 - 199°C; LRMS: 274.3.

EXAMPLE 214-(2-Methoxymethyl-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

2-Methoxymethylpyrrolidine. Melting Point: 134 - 135°C; LRMS: 233.2.

EXAMPLE 22[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-pyrrolidin-2-yl]-methanol

Pyrrolidin-2-yl-methanol. Melting Point: 188 - 189°C; LRMS: 219.3.

EXAMPLE 23N-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl]-acetamide

Pyrrolidin-3-yl-acetamide. Melting Point: 260 - 261°C; LRMS: 246.3.

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EXAMPLE 244-(2-Propyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Propylpiperidine. Melting Point: 106 - 107°C; LRMS: 245.3.

EXAMPLE 254-(4-Methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

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4-Methylpiperazine. Melting Point: 141 - 142°C.

EXAMPLE 264-Piperazin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperazine. Melting Point: 164 - 166°C.

EXAMPLE 274-Azepan-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

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Azapane. Melting Point: 210°C; LRMS: 217.3.

EXAMPLE 281-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-ol

Pyrrolidin-3-ol. Melting Point: 220 - 225°C; LRMS: 205.2.

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EXAMPLE 29[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-3-yl]-methanol

Piperidine-3-yl-methanol. Melting Point: 161.5 - 163.5°C; LRMS: 234.3.

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EXAMPLE 301-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

Piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester. Melting Point: 139 - 141°C; LRMS: 275.3.

EXAMPLE 311-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

10 Piperidine-3-carboxylic acid ethylester. Melting Point: 139.5 - 141.5°C; LRMS: 275.3.

EXAMPLE 322-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-ethanol

Piperidin-4-yl-ethanol. Melting Point: 129 - 131°C; LRMS: 265.3.

EXAMPLE 334-(4-Phenyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

4-Phenylpiperidine. Melting Point: 195°C; LRMS: 279.

EXAMPLE 344-(4-Trifluoromethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

4-Trifluoromethylpiperidine. Melting Point: 198°C; LRMS: 271.

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EXAMPLE 354-[4-(3-Phenyl-propyl)-piperidin-1-yl]-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

4-(3-Phenylpropyl)piperidine. Melting Point: 134°C; LRMS: 321.

EXAMPLE 364-(3,3-Dimethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

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3,3-Dimethylpiperidine. Melting Point: 204°C; LRMS: 231.

EXAMPLE 371-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidine-3-carboxylic acid

Piperidine-3-carboxylic acid. Melting Point: 159 - 160°C; LRMS: 307.3.

EXAMPLE 38

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1-Methyl-10-oxa-4-aza-tricyclo[5.2.1.0%2,6&]decane

1-Methyl-4-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-10-oxa-4-aza-tricyclo[5.2.1]decane.

Melting Point: 251 - 252°C; LRMS: 271.3.

EXAMPLE 391-(5-Chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-decahydro-quinoline

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Decahydroquinoline. Melting Point: 190 - 192°C; LRMS: 291.8.

EXAMPLE 403-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-3-yl]-propionic acid ethyl ester

Piperidin-3-yl-propionic acid ethyl ester. Melting Point: 101 - 103°C; LRMS: 303.4.

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EXAMPLE 413-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-3-yl]-propionic acid

Piperidin-3-yl-propionic acid. Melting Point: 217 - 219°C; LRMS: 275.3.

EXAMPLE 421-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-3-ol

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Piperidin-3-ol. Melting Point: 152 - 154°C; LRMS: 219.3.

EXAMPLE 433-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-3-yl]-propionamide

Piperidin-3-yl-propionamide. Melting Point: 212 - 214°C; LRMS: 274.3.

EXAMPLE 44

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4-(2,6-Dimethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

2,6-Dimethylpiperidine. LRMS: 231.

EXAMPLE 452-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-3-yl]-propan-2-ol

Piperidin-3-yl-propan-2-ol. Melting Point: 182.8 - 183.6°C; LRMS: 261.

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EXAMPLE 462-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-propan-2-ol

Piperidin-4-yl-propan-2-ol. Melting Point: 170.1 - 171.3°C; LRMS: 261.

EXAMPLE 474-Methyl-1-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-ol

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4-Methylpiperidin-4-ol. Melting Point: 163.8 - 165.1°C; LRMS: 233.1.

EXAMPLE 483-Methyl-8-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-ol

3-Methyl-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-ol. Melting Point: 142.1 - 143.8°C; LRMS:

259.1.

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EXAMPLE 492-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-pyrrolidin-2-yl]-propan-2-ol

Pyrrolidin-2-yl-propan-2-ol. Melting Point: 173 dec; LRMS: 247.1.

EXAMPLE 503-Methyl-1-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-ol

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3-Methylpyrrolidin-3-ol. LRMS: 219.

EXAMPLE 514-Pyrazol-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Pyrazole. LRMS: 186.2.

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EXAMPLE 52Cyclohexyl-methyl-(6-phenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amine

Cyclohexylmethylamine.

METHOD B7-Benzenesulfonyl-4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

10 In a flame-dried flask under nitrogen, 780 mg of 60 % sodium hydride (19.5 mmol) in mineral oil was added to 30 mL of dimethylformamide (DMF) and the resulting mixture cooled to 0 °C. A solution of 2.0 g (13.0 mmol) of 4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine in 10 mL of DMF was added slowly over a 5 minute period. The reaction was stirred for 10 min at which time generation of hydrogen (H₂) ceased. Benzenesulfonylchloride (1.7 mL/13.0 mmol) was added, the reaction warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 hour. Water was added, and the resulting precipitate was filtered and dried in vacuo to obtain 3.4 grams (89%) of the title compound as a crystalline solid, mp 163-167 °C.

METHOD C7-Benzenesulfonyl-4-chloro-6-phenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

20 In a flame-dried flask under nitrogen, 0.53 mL (3.79 mmol) of diisopropylamine were dissolved in 5 mL of tetrahydrofuran (THF) and the solution cooled to -78 °C. n-Butyllithium (3.75 mmol as a 2.5 M solution in hexanes) was added and the resulting mixture brought to 0 °C with continued stirring for 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was again cooled to -78 °C and to this mixture added a solution of 1.0 grams (3.40 mmol) of the product from Method B 25 in 10 mL of THF over a 10 min period. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour at -78 °C, at which time, 8.2 mL (4.10 mmol) of a 0.5 M solution of zinc chloride in THF was added, the reaction mixture was brought to room temperature and stirred for 1 hour. Iodobenzene (0.46 mL/4.11 mmol) and a suspension of 197 mg of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium in 2 mL of THF were added. The resulting mixture was stirred at reflux for 3 hours, cooled to room 30 temperature, and partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The aqueous layer was acidified with 1 N HCl and extracted twice with dichloromethane. The dichloromethane layers were combined, washed with 1 N HCl and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to obtain the title compound. LRMS: 370, 372 (M+2).

METHOD D4-Chloro-6-phenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

The product from Method C was dissolved in 10 mL of THF and to this solution was added 5.0 mL of methanol and 1.0 grams of NaOH. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 minutes, concentrated in vacuo and partitioned between a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride (NH₄Cl) and ethyl acetate. The resulting aqueous layer was extracted 40 twice with ethyl acetate. The ethylacetate layers were combined, washed with brine, dried

5 over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica-gel chromatography (1:5 ethyl- acetate/hexane) to obtain 0.59 grams (76 %) of the title compound as a pale yellow solid, mp 145 °C (dec). LRMS: 230, 232 (M+2).

METHOD E

Cyclohexyl-methyl-(6-phenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amine

10 The product from Method D (50 mg/0.218 mmol) was reacted with 0.12 mL of N-methylcyclohexylamine (0.920 mmol) as described in Method A. The reaction mixture was concentrate in vacuo, methanol was added, and the resulting precipitate filtered to provide 7 mg (10%) of the title compound as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.18-1.25 (m, 1H), 1.47-1.66 (m, 4H), 1.75-1.90 (m, 5H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 4.74 (br, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 7.32-7.36 (m, 1H), 7.47-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.77 (d, 2H, J = 7.9 Hz), 8.33 (s, 1H). LRMS: 307 (M+1).

15 The title compounds of Examples 53-58 were prepared by a method analogous to that described in Example 52.

EXAMPLE 53

1-(6-Phenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-decahydro-quinoline

20 Decahydroquinoline. LRMS: 333.4.

EXAMPLE 54

4-(2-Ethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-6-phenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

25 2-Ethylpiperidine. LRMS: 307.4.

EXAMPLE 55

4-(3,3-Dimethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-6-phenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

30 3,3-Dimethylpiperidine. LRMS: 307.4.

EXAMPLE 56

6-Phenyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

35 Piperidine. LRMS: 279.4.

EXAMPLE 57

4-Piperidin-1-yl-6-thiophen-3-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 285.4.

EXAMPLE 58

4-Piperidin-1-yl-6-thiophen-2-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

35 Piperidine. LRMS: 285.4.

EXAMPLE 59

Cyclohexyl-methyl-(6-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amine

Cyclohexylmethylamine.

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METHOD F**7-Benzenesulfonyl-4-chloro-6-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

To flame-dried flask under N_2 was charged 0.57 ml (4.07 mmol) of diisopropylamine and 5.0 mL of dry THF. The solution was cooled to -78 °C and 1.63 mL (4.08 mmol) of a 2.5 M solution of n-butyllithium in hexanes added. The resulting mixture was brought to 0 °C and 10 stirred for 10 minutes. After cooling the mixture again to -78 °C, a solution of 1.0 g (3.40 mmol) of crude product from Method C in 10 mL of dry THF was added over a 10 minute period. The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 hour, at which time, 0.28 mL (4.50 mmol) of iodomethane were added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 hours, quenched with a saturated solution of NH_4Cl and warmed to room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 5 15 minutes, diluted with water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and evaporated in vacuo to obtain the title compound. LRMS: 308, 310 (M+2).

METHOD G**4-Chloro-6-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

20 The product from Method F was deprotected as described in Method E. The crude product was purified by trituration with hexanes and dichloromethane to obtain 250 mg (44%) of the title compound as a yellow solid. Mp 205 °C dec. LRMS 168, 170 (M+2).

METHOD H**Cyclohexyl-methyl-(6-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amine**

25 The product from Method G (50 mg/0.298 mmol) was reacted with 100 mg (0.883 mmol) of N-methylcyclohexylamine as described in Method A. The reaction mixture was worked up as in Method A with the exception that ethyl acetate was used in place of ether. The title compound (42 mg, 58 % yield) was obtained as a white solid. Mp 221 °C dec. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 1.15-1.25 (m, 1H), 1.43-1.62 (m, 4H), 1.73 (br s, 1H, J = 13.7 Hz), 30 1.82-1.90 (m, 4H), 2.41 (d, 3H, J = 0.8 Hz), 3.21 (s, 3H) 4.63 (br s, 1H), 6.20 (s, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 10.1 (br s, 1H). LRMS: 245 (M+1).

The title compound of Example 60 was prepared by a method analogous to that described in Example 59.

EXAMPLE 60**6-Methyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

Piperidine. LRMS: 217.3.

EXAMPLE 61**5-Chloro-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

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METHOD I4,5-Dichloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

4-Chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine (154 mg, 1.0 mmol) was suspended in 6.0 mL of dry dichloromethane in a flame-dried flask and to this mixture was added N-chlorosuccinimide (147 mg, 1.1 mmol) in one portion. The resulting mixture stirred at room temperature for 18 h, 10 at which time the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with water and isolated by filtration to afford 137 mg (72%) of the title compound as a gray solid, mp 224-227 °C(dec). LRMS: 188 (M+1).

METHOD J5-Chloro-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

15 The product from Method I (57 mg, 0.3 mmol) was suspended in 3.0 mL of tert-butanol and to this solution was added piperidine (90 μ L, 0.9 mmol) and the resulting system heated at reflux for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and water was added (4.0 mL). The solution was adjusted to pH 1 with 1 N HCl and then washed with ether. The aqueous layer was removed and adjusted to pH 12 with 2 N NaOH. The solution 20 was then extracted 2 x 15 mL with dichloromethane and the combined organics washed with water then brine and dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation of solvent afforded 45 mg of a yellow solid that was purified by silica-gel chromatography (3:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield 23 mg (32%) of the title compound as a light yellow solid. Mp 170 - 172 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 1.67 - 1.74 (m, 6H), 3.65 - 3.67 (m, 4H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 8.31 (s, 1H). LRMS: 237 (M + 25 1).

The title compounds of Examples 62-63 were prepared by a method analogous to that described in Example 61.

EXAMPLE 625-Chloro-4-(octahydro-indol-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

30 Octahydroindole. Melting Point: 193°C; LRMS: 277.8.

EXAMPLE 631-(5-Chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-decahydro-quinoline

Decahydroquinoline. Melting Point: 190 - 192°C; LRMS: 291.8.

EXAMPLE 645-Phenyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidineMETHOD K5-Bromo-4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

To a stirred solution of 4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine (30 g/0.02 mol) dissolved in 75 mL of chloroform was added 3.5 grams (0.02 mol) of N-bromosuccinamide and the 40 resulting mixture refluxed for 1 hour. After cooling to room temperature, the precipitate was

5 removed by filtration and dried under reduced pressure affording 4.1 grams (89%) of the title compound. ^1H NMR (400 MHz) (CDCl_3) δ : 7.93 (d, 1H, J = 2.8 Hz), 8.60 (s, 1H).

METHOD L

7-Benzenesulfonyl-5-bromo-4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

10 To a slurry of the product from Method K (4.1 g/0.018 mol) in DMF (15 mL) and cooled to 0 °C was added 1.0 g (0.025 mol) of 60% sodium hydride in mineral oil and the resulting mixture stirred at 0 °C for 15 minutes. Benzenesulfonyl chloride (3.2 g/0.018 mol) was added, the reaction mixture warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 hours. Water was then added (15 mL) and the resulting solid removed by filtration and dried in vacuo affording 5.9 grams (89%) of the title compound.

15

METHOD M

7-Benzenesulfonyl-5-bromo-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

A mixture of 2.0 g (5.37 mmol) of the product from Method L and 1.1 grams (13.4 mmol) of piperidine in 10 mL of *tert*-butanol was heated with stirring at 60 °C for 2 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was partitioned between dichloromethane (25 mL) and water (25 mL). The dichloromethane layer was dried over sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated to dryness in vacuo affording 2.2 grams (97%) of the title compound. ^1H NMR (400 MHz) (CDCl_3) δ : 1.63 - 1.72 (m, 6H), 3.54 - 3.57 (m, 4H), 7.53 (t, 2H, J = 2.0 Hz), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.61 (t, 1H, J = 2.0 Hz), 8.17 - 8.20 (m, 2H), 8.43 (s, 1H). LRMS: 422.7, 420.7 (M+1).

25

METHOD N

5-Phenyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

To a stirred solution of the product from Method M (100 mg/0.237 mmol) in 1.0 mL of dioxane was added 32 mg (0.261 mmol) of phenylboronic acid and 75 mg (0.356 mmol) of tribasic potassium phosphate followed by 7 mg (0.006 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium. The resulting mixture was degassed with nitrogen and stirred at 100 °C for 48 hours. After cooling to room temperature, 1.0 mL of methanol was added followed by 50 mg of NaOH and the new mixture stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The resulting mixture was then partitioned between dichloromethane and water, the dichloromethane layer dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated to dryness in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica-gel chromatography (2:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes) affording 13 mg (20%) of the title compound. ^1H NMR (400 MHz) (CDCl_3) δ : 1.33 - 1.34 (m, 4H), 1.43 - 1.44 (m, 2H), 3.26 - 3.28 (m, 4H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 7.27 (t, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 7.38 (t, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.45 (d, 2H, J = 0.8 Hz), 8.42 (s, 1H). LRMS: 279.2 (M+1).

The title compounds of Examples 65-77 were prepared by a method analogous to that described in Example 64.

5

EXAMPLE 655-(3-Chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 331.8.

EXAMPLE 665-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

10

Piperidine. LRMS: 297.

EXAMPLE 675-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 313.

EXAMPLE 685-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 415.4.

EXAMPLE 694-Piperidin-1-yl-5-o-tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 293.4.

20

EXAMPLE 704-Piperidin-1-yl-5-p-tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 293.4.

EXAMPLE 715-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

25

Piperidine. LRMS: 309.4.

EXAMPLE 724-Piperidin-1-yl-5-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 347.4.

EXAMPLE 735-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 427.8.

EXAMPLE 743-(4-Piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-benzoic acid ethyl ester

Piperidine. LRMS: 465.4.

35

EXAMPLE 752-[3-(4-Piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-phenyl]-propan-2-ol

Piperidine. LRMS: 451.4.

5

EXAMPLE 764-(2-Methyl-piperidin-1-yl)-5-m-tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

2-methylpiperidine. LRMS: 307.2.

EXAMPLE 774-Azepan-1-yl-5-m-tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

10 Azepane. LRMS: 307.2.

EXAMPLE 78METHOD O4-Piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-5-carbonitrile

To a stirred solution of 4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-5-carbonitrile (54 mg/0.3 mmol) (prepared by the method of Townsend, et. al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1969, 91, 2102) suspended in 3.0 mL tert-Butanol was added piperidine (59 μ L/0.60 mmol). The resulting mixture was then heated at reflux for 2.5 h and after cooling to room temperature, was transferred to a separatory funnel and diluted with ether (20 mL). The solution was extracted 2 x 10 mL with 1N HCl, the combined aqueous layers were adjusted to pH 7 with 2 N potassium hydroxide (KOH) solution forming a precipitate which was collected by filtration, washed with water and dried under reduced pressure to give 29 mg (42%) of the title compound as a colorless solid. Mp 209 - 211 °C; 1 H NMR (400 MHz) (acetone-d6) δ : 1.72 - 1.74 (m, 6H), 3.72 - 3.79 (m, 4H), 8.12 (s, 1H), 8.29 (s, 1H). LRMS: 228 (M + 1).

EXAMPLE 7925 5-Ethynyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidineMETHOD P4-Chloro-5-iodo-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

To a stirred solution of 4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine (30 g/0.02 mol) dissolved in 80 mL of chloroform was added 4.5 grams (0.02 mol) of N-iodosuccinimide and the resulting mixture heated at reflux for 1 hour. After cooling to room temperature, the precipitate was removed by filtration and dried under reduced pressure affording 4.6 grams (82%) of the title compound.

METHOD Q7-Benzenesulfonyl-4-chloro-5-iodo-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

35 The title compound was prepared as previously described in Method L using the product from Method O affording 5.4 grams (80%) of material. LRMS: 419.6 (M+1), 279.7.

5

METHOD R7-Benzenesulfonyl-5-iodo-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

The title compound was prepared by the procedure described in Method M using the product from Method Q to produce the title compound. LRMS: 469 (M+1), 329.1.

10

METHOD S7-Benzenesulfonyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-5-triethylsilylithiophenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

To a flamed-dried flask under nitrogen was charged 211 mg (0.5 mmol) of the product from Method R, 19 mg (0.1 mmol) of copper (I) iodide and 58 mg (0.05 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium. To this mixture was then added 0.14 mL (1.0 mmol) of triethylamine and 0.27 mL (1.5 mmol) of triethylsilylacetylene as a solution in 1.5 mL of dry DMF. The resulting mixture stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, at which time, 5.0 mL of water were added and the mixture extracted with ethylacetate. The ethyl acetate extract was dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting crude product was then purified by silica-gel chromatography (7:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) affording 194 mg (89%) of the title compound. LRMS: 481 (M+1), 341.

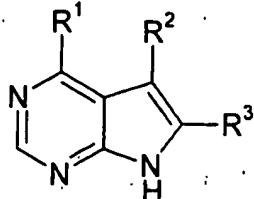
METHOD T5-Ethynyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

To a stirred solution of the product from Method S (194 mg/0.40 mmol) dissolved in 2.0 mL of dry THF was added dropwise 0.4 mL (0.4 mmol) of a 1 M solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride in THF. The resulting mixture stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes, then was transferred to a methanol solution (3.0 mL) containing 1 gram of KOH, the new mixture stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate, the ethyl acetate layer washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated to dryness in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica-gel chromatography (2:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes) affording 72 mg (64%) of the title compound as a white crystalline solid. Mp 179 - 181 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz) (CDCl_3) δ : 1.72 (br s, 6H), 3.20 (s, 1H), 3.82 - 3.83 (m, 4H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H). LRMS: 227 (M+1).

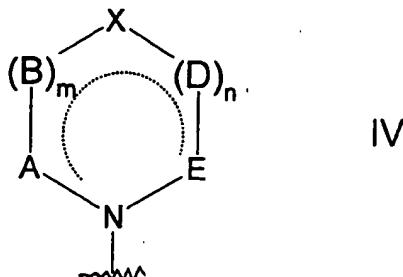
5

CLAIMS

1. A compound of the formula



or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; wherein

R¹ is a group of the formula

10

wherein the dashed line represents optional double bonds;

m is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

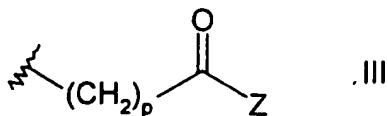
n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X, B and D are each independently oxygen, S(O)_d wherein d is 0, 1 or 2, NR⁶ or
15 CR⁷R⁸;A and E are each CR⁷R⁸; and

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl (difluoromethylene), (C₁-C₃)alkyl(difluoromethylene)(C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)acyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino(C₁-C₆)acyl, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino(C₁-C₆)acyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, hydroxy(C₂-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)acyloxy(C₂-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₂-C₆)alkyl, piperazinyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)acylamino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl(C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylthio(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)arylthio(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfinyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)arylalkylsulfinyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfonyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)arylalkylsulfonyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, amino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, R¹³CO(C₁-C₆)alkyl wherein R¹³ is R²⁰O or R²⁰R²¹N wherein R²⁰ and R²¹ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl or (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl; or R¹⁴(C₂-C₆)alkyl wherein R¹⁴ is (C₁-C₆)acylpiperazino, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(piperazino, (C₅-

5 (C_5-C_9) heteroarylpirazino, (C_1-C_6) alkylpirazino, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpirazino, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpirazino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperidino, pyrrolidino, piperidyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_1-C_6) alkoxyacyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylaminoaryl, $((C_1-C_6)$ alkyl₂aminoacyl or (C_1-C_6) acylpiperidyl;

10 R^7 and R^8 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, amino, hydroxy, (C_1-C_6) alkoxy, (C_1-C_6) alkylamino, $((C_1-C_6)$ alkyl)amino, (C_1-C_6) acylamino, (C_1-C_6) acyl(C_1-C_6)alkylamino, carboxy, (C_1-C_6) alkoxyacyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylaminoacyl, $((C_1-C_6)$ alkyl)₂aminoacyl, aminoacyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkyl (difluoromethylene), (C_1-C_3) alkyl(difluoromethylene) (C_1-C_3) alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_6-C_{10})aryl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_6-C_{10})aryl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, hydroxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6) acyloxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, piperazinyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6) acylamino(C_1-C_6)alkyl, piperidyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkoxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylthio(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) arylthio(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylsulfinyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) arylsulfinyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylsulfonyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) arylsulfonyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, amino(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylamino(C_1-C_6)alkyl, $((C_1-C_6)$ alkyl)₂amino(C_1-C_6)alkyl, $R^{13}CO(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl or $R^{13}CO(C_3-C_{10})$ cycloalkyl wherein R^{13} is $R^{20}O$ or $R^{20}R^{21}N$ wherein R^{20} and R^{21} are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkyl or (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkyl; R^{14} , $R^{14}(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl or $R^{14}(C_3-C_{10})$ cycloalkyl wherein R^{14} is (C_1-C_6) acylpiperazino, (C_6-C_{10}) arylpirazino, (C_5-C_9) heteroarylpirazino, (C_1-C_6) alkylpirazino, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpirazino, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpirazino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperidino, pyrrolidino, piperidyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl or (C_1-C_6) acylpiperidyl; or a group of the formula

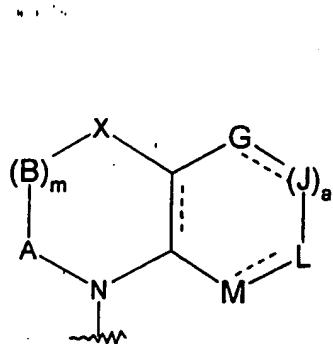


wherein p is 0, 1, 2 or 3; and

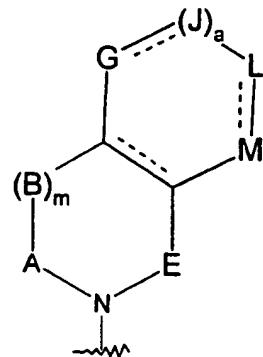
35 Z is hydroxy, (C_1-C_6) alkoxy or NR^1R^2 wherein R^1 and R^2 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, piperidyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_1-C_6) acylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_6-C_{10})aryl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkylthio(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) arylsulfinyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) arylsulfonyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylamino(C_1-C_6)alkyl, $((C_1-C_6)$ alkyl)₂amino(C_1-C_6)alkyl, $R^{13}CO(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl or $R^{13}CO(C_3-C_{10})$ cycloalkyl wherein R^{13} is $R^{20}O$ or $R^{20}R^{21}N$ wherein R^{20} and R^{21} are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkyl or (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkyl; R^{14} , $R^{14}(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl or $R^{14}(C_3-C_{10})$ cycloalkyl wherein R^{14} is (C_1-C_6) acylpiperazino, (C_6-C_{10}) arylpirazino, (C_5-C_9) heteroarylpirazino, (C_1-C_6) alkylpirazino, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpirazino, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpirazino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperidino, pyrrolidino, piperidyl, (C_1-C_6) alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_6-C_{10}) aryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperidyl or (C_1-C_6) acylpiperidyl; or a group of the formula

5 C_{10})aryl(C_1 - C_6)alkyl, (C_3 - C_6)cycloalkyl, (C_3 - C_6)cycloalkyl(C_1 - C_6)alkyl, $R^5(C_1$ - $C_6)$ alkyl, (C_1 - C_5)alkyl(CHR^5)(C_1 - C_6)alkyl wherein R^5 is hydroxy, (C_1 - C_6)acyloxy, (C_1 - C_6)alkoxy, piperazino, (C_1 - C_6)acylamino, (C_1 - C_6)alkylthio, (C_6 - C_{10})arylthio, (C_1 - C_6)alkylsulfinyl, (C_6 - C_{10})arylsulfinyl, (C_1 - C_6)alkylsulfoxy, (C_6 - C_{10})arylsulfoxy, amino, (C_1 - C_6)alkylamino, $((C_1$ - $C_6)$ alkyl)₂ amino, (C_1 - C_6)acylpiperazino, (C_1 - C_6)alkylpiperazino, (C_6 - C_{10})aryl(C_1 - C_6)alkylpiperazino, (C_5 - C_9)heteroaryl(C_1 - C_6)alkylpiperazino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperidino or pyrrolidino; $R^6(C_1$ - $C_6)$ alkyl, (C_1 - C_5)alkyl(CHR^6)(C_1 - C_6)alkyl wherein R^6 is piperidyl, (C_1 - C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_6 - C_{10})arylpiperidyl, (C_6 - C_{10})aryl(C_1 - C_6)alkylpiperidyl, (C_5 - C_9)heteroaryl(C_1 - C_6)alkylpiperidyl or (C_5 - C_9)heteroaryl(C_1 - C_6)alkylpiperidyl;

10 or when n is at least 1, D and E , or D and X , are each CR^7R^8 , the adjacent R^7 groups
15 may be taken together, with the carbons to which they are attached, to form groups of the
formulas



V



VI

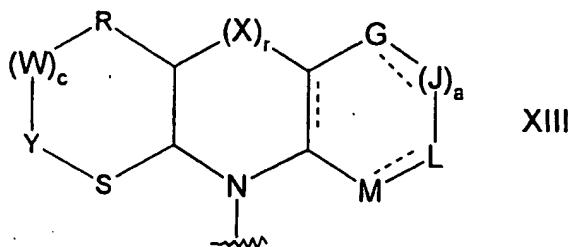
wherein the dashed lines represent optional double bonds;

a is 0, 1 or 2;

20 m , A , B and X are as defined above; and

G , J , L and M are each independently oxygen, $S(O)_d$ wherein d is 0, 1 or 2, NR^6 or CR^7R^8 wherein R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are as defined above;

or when n is 1, D and E are each CR^7R^8 and m is 1, A and B are each CR^7R^8 , the
respective adjacent R^7 groups may be taken together, with the carbons to which they are
25 attached, to form a group of the formula



5

wherein the dashed bond represent optional double bonds;

a, G, J, L and M are as define above;

r is 0 or 1;

c is 0, 1 or 2; and

10 R, W, Y and S are each independently oxygen, S(O)_d wherein d is 0, 1 or 2, NR⁶ or CR⁷R⁸ wherein R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ are as defined above;

15 R² and R³ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, amino, halo, hydroxy, nitro, carboxy, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₂-C₆)alkynyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy wherein the alkyl or alkoxy groups are optionally substituted by one to three groups selected from halo, hydroxy, carboxy, amino (C₁-C₆)alkylthio, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl, (C₂-C₉)heterocycloalkyl, (C₃-C₉)cycloalkyl or (C₆-C₁₀)aryl; or R² and R³ are each independently (C₃-C₁₀)cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₁₀)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl amino, (C₁-C₆)alkylthio, (C₆-C₁₀)arylthio, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfinyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl sulfinyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfonyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl sulfonyl, (C₁-C₆)acyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy-CO-NH-, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino-CO-, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl, (C₂-C₉)heterocycloalkyl or (C₆-C₁₀)aryl wherein the heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl and aryl groups are optionally substituted by one to three halo, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl-CO-NH-, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy-CO-NH-, (C₁-C₆)alkyl-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, carboxy(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, benzyloxycarbonyl(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, amino, amino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonylamino, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl(C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonylamino, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, hydroxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy-CO-NH-, (C₁-C₆)alkyl-CO-NH-, cyano, (C₅-C₉)heterocycloalkyl, amino-CO-NH-, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino-CO-NH-, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino-CO-NH-, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl amino-CO-NH-, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl amino-CO-NH-, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, ((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂amino-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl amino-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl amino-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfonylamino, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulfonylamino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl sulfonyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl sulfonylamino, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl sulfonylamino(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)

35

5 C_6 alkylsulfonylamino, (C_1-C_6) alkylsulfonylamino (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_5-C_9) heteroaryl or (C_2-C_9) heterocycloalkyl;

with the proviso that when A, B or X, in formulas V or VI, is defined as NR^6 or CR^7R^8 , R^2 and/or R^3 must be halo;

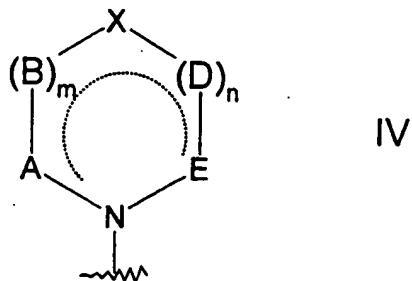
10 with the proviso that when R^2 and R^3 are each independently hydrogen or (C_1-C_6) alkyl, R^1 cannot be unsubstituted piperidinyl;

with the proviso that when R^2 and R^3 are each hydrogen, R^1 cannot be unsubstituted morpholinyl or pyrrolidinyl;

with the proviso that when R^2 and R^3 are each hydrogen, R^1 cannot be piperazinyl;
and

15 with the proviso that the groups of formulas IV, V, VI or XIII do not contain two or more oxygens, sulfurs or combinations thereof in adjacent positions.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R^1 is a group of the formula



wherein the dashed line represents optional double bonds;

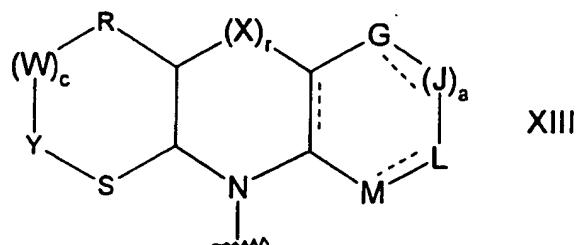
20 m is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X , B and D are each independently oxygen, $S(O)_d$ wherein d is 0, 1 or 2, NR^6 or CR^7R^8 ;

A and E are each independently CR^7R^8 or NR^6 ;

25 or when n is 1, D and E are each CR^7R^8 and m is 1, A and B are each CR^7R^8 , the respective adjacent R^7 groups may be taken together, with the carbons to which they are attached, to form a group of the formula



wherein the dashed bond represent optional double bonds;

5 a, G, J, L and M are as define above;
r is 0 or 1;
c is 0, 1 or 2; and
R, W, Y and S are each independently oxygen, S(O)_d wherein d is 0, 1 or 2, NR⁶ or CR⁷R⁸ wherein R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ are as defined above.

10 3. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R² and R³ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₁₀)cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₁₀)cycloalkoxy, (C₂-C₉)heterocycloalkyl, (C₅-C₉)heteroaryl or (C₆-C₁₀)aryl.

 4. A compound according to claim 1, wherein said compound is selected from the group consisting of:

15 5-Fluoro-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
4-Piperidin-1-yl-5-trifluoromethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
2-[3-Ethyl-4-[methyl-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amino]-cyclopentyl]-propan-2-ol;
2-[3-Ethyl-4-[(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amino]-cyclopentyl]-propan-2-ol;

20 N,N-Dimethyl-N'-[3-(4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-benzyl]-ethane-1,2-diamine;
2-[1-(5-m-Tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-ethanol;
5-(3-Isopropyl-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
5-(3-Methyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;

25 5-(1-Methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
5-(2-Methyl-pyridin-4-yl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
5-Chloro-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;

30 5-Chloro-4-(octahydro-indol-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
5-Ethynyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
4-Piperidin-1-yl-5-m-tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine; and
4-(3,3-Dimethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine.

 5. A pharmaceutical composition for (a) treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, leukemia and other autoimmune diseases or (b) the inhibition of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising an amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, effective in such disorders or conditions and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5 6. A pharmaceutical composition for (a) treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, leukemia and other autoimmune diseases or (b) the inhibition of protein tyrosine 10 kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising an amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with one or more additional agents which modulate a mammalian immune system or with antiinflammatory agents, effective in such disorders or conditions and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 7. A method for the inhibition of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

16 8. A method for treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I 20 diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, leukemia and other autoimmune diseases in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said mammal an amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, effective in treating such a condition.

25 9. A method for the inhibition of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof alone or in combination with one or more additional agents which modulate a mammalian immune system or with antiinflammatory agents.

30 10. A method for treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, leukemia and other autoimmune diseases in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said 35 mammal an amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with one or more additional agents which modulate a mammalian immune system or with antiinflammatory agents, effective in treating such a condition.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern 1st Application No
PCT/IB 99/01110

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C07D487/04 A61K31/505 // (C07D487/04, 239:00, 209:00)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 97 27199 A (NOVARTIS AG) 31 July 1997 (1997-07-31) the whole document ----	1-10
Y	WO 96 40142 A (PFIZER INC.) 19 December 1996 (1996-12-19) the whole document ----	1-10
Y	WO 98 23613 A (PFIZER INC.) 4 June 1998 (1998-06-04) the whole document ----	1-10

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 September 1999

Date of mailing of the International search report

24/09/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Beslier, L

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB 99/01110

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: 7-10

because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

Remark: Although claims 7-10

are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition..

2.

Claims Nos.:

because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3.

Claims Nos.:

because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this International application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Intern. Appl. No	
PCT/IB 99/01110	

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 9727199	A 31-07-1997	AU 1441497 A		20-08-1997
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		HR 970641 A		31-10-1998
		NO 992524 A		26-05-1999

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